

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8330, -10.3615,
10.8072)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8330, -10.3615,
10.8072) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.8001,
-10.3534, 10.7871)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	223800
RGB	34, 56, 0
RGB Percent	13%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7804, 1.0000
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	84°, 100%, 11%
HSV	84°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	2.0739, 3.1684, 0.5023
YIQ	43.0380, 4.8640, -22.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

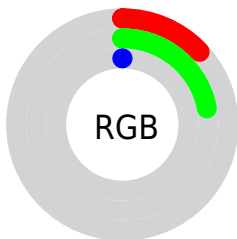
Format	Color
RYB	0, 56, 22
Decimal	2242560
CIELab	20.71, -18.50, 28.52
CIELCh	21, 33.991, 122.973
Yxy	3.1686, 0.3610, 0.5516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280432640 (0xFF223800)
YUV	43.0380, -21.2177, -7.9263
Hunter-Lab	17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871

Details

The HunterLab color **17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **6.7541, 15.7929, -28.4067**, and the grayscale version is **15.6216, -0.8335, 0.8488**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1395, -13.9595, 16.1217**, and **3.2946, -2.8251, 1.9806** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8005, -10.3540, 10.7873**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9428, -9.7177, 10.3546**.

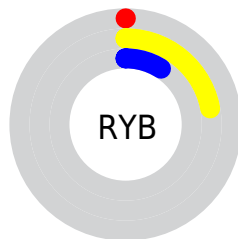
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (22%)

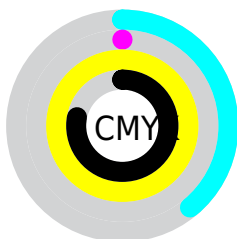
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (9%)

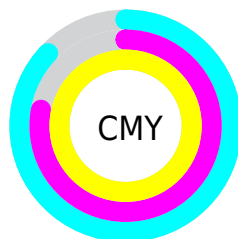


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8001, -10.3534,
10.7871

■ 17.8001, -10.3534,
10.7871

■ 114.1597,
-25.1200, 31.4708

■ 11.0470, -8.4257,
7.7329

■ 34.1795, -14.0210,
16.0837

■ 2.7972, -4.8951,
1.9580

■ 43.6082, -15.7107,
18.5511

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.7729, -17.3449,
20.8883

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.6238, -18.9403,
23.1271

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.1199, -20.5084,
25.2902

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.2269, -22.0573,

27.3940

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.9153,
-23.5930, 29.4510

■ 17.8001, -10.3534,
10.7871

■ 17.8001, -10.3534,
10.7871

■ 17.8005, -10.3540,
10.7873

■ 17.9428, -9.7177,
10.3546

■ 18.0910, -9.0644,
9.9311

■ 18.2526, -8.3495,
9.4047

■ 18.4317, -7.5516,
8.7177

■ 18.6286, -6.6701,
7.8651

■ 18.8437, -5.7059,
6.8439

■ 19.0770, -4.6603,
5.6532

■ 19.3287, -3.5357,
4.2940

■ 19.5987, -2.3348,
2.7684

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



17.8005, -1.9491, 12.0515



17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871



17.8005, -15.1830, 7.4963

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.8005, -10.3538, 10.7872



17.8005, -8.9602, -24.6749



17.8005, 22.9562, 1.9028

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871



6.7541, 15.7929, -28.4067

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



17.8005, 19.9179, -9.6654



17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871



17.8005, 0.0701, -29.2134

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



17.8005, -10.3538, 10.7872



17.8005, -14.5137, -12.3410



17.8005, 10.9296, -22.6149



17.8005, 18.4983, 8.3875

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871



17.8005, -16.4426, 3.0885



17.8005, 10.9296, -22.6149



17.8005, 22.7794, -1.4483

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



17.8005, -10.3538, 10.7872



25.0370, -6.3461, 7.6887



11.8089, 8.1727, 7.4194



13.3826, -3.5037, 4.2394



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



17.8005, -10.3538, 10.7872



23.3376, -13.8942, 14.1373



16.9430, -13.8889, 10.1969



10.6604, -1.1548, 1.3561



29.0736, -17.5664, 17.6075



74.7112, -46.8722, 45.2161

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



6.7541, 15.7929, -28.4067



8.6933, 20.5669, -38.4080



9.7480, 19.6221, -16.4070



10.0701, 0.0678, -0.2804



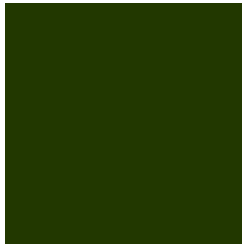
10.7027, 25.5156, -48.7954



26.6764, 64.9152, -131.8375

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871.

-10.3534, 10.7871.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871

Protanopia

17.6691, -2.9222, 10.8364

Deuteranopia

17.6464, 0.7478, 9.8229



Tritanopia

17.8679, -3.1284, -1.4594

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871

Protanomaly

17.5623, -5.8642, 10.7192

Deuteranomaly

17.3972, -3.8182, 9.9681

Tritanomaly

17.5660, -6.4453, 5.0777

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.2609, -5.0765, 6.1502

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(34, 56, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 56, 0)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 56, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 56, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(34, 56, 0) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 56, 0) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 56, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 56, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 56, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 56, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8001, -10.3534, 10.7871 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 56, 0) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 56,  
0) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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